DAILY COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

Soaps and Perfumeries.

A Sad Fracture.

Shirtings.

Country Merchants

Rice Starches, Fancy Brushes, Combs, Etc.

Bronze Stationery and Painted

Ask Your Grocer

Sergeant's Substitute for the Tobacco,

The Daily Commercial.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Andrew Reed, a dry goods merchant from the West, was either burned and robbed, while asleep in his room, at Lord's House, in New York, on Tuesday night. Loss $5,000. No arrests.

The Executive Board of Erie held a special meeting Wednesday night, to consider the matter of the Commissioners' report. Some intimations were passed concerning the seizure and advertising the disinheritance of the Wall-and Canal.

A meeting of the prominent merchants of Boston has been held, and a committee appointed to raise the necessary steps to memorialize Congress in favor of the immediate passage of the Treaty with Canada.

George Bowman, of Burlington, was killed while carrying the two-year-old child of Joseph Fleming, No. 10 Barker street, Mr. Bowman's residence is on the opposite side of the street. Seeing everything, from the situation of the child, the imminent danger of the horse, he ran to the rescue, and succeeded in saving the child, but was run over and killed. The horse escaped.

A Bermuda dispatch of the 12th states that the Spanish General in Cuba was reported to be surrounded and hard pressed by the insurgents on the road to Nuevitas. A portion of Martinez's command have gone over to the insurgents, and the rest are deserting to Nuevitas, receiving gratifications as they move. Arms are said to be arriving for the insurgents.

James Laring, of Lasalle, Illinois, late collector of internal revenue in the United States navy, colonel of officers who served in the Western States and Mexico, and who was in the late war, to organize an army in the city of Peoria, and took a conspicuous part in the capture of the Confederate steamer Sumter, and other energies.

U. S. Bear, telegraph operator at Brownsville, Tennessee, was knocked down and robbed on Monday night and robbed of from $500 to $600 in green money.

In Taylorville, Sangar county, Illinois, on Tuesday night, James Long, Deputy United States Marshal of Wyoming Territory, was shot and killed by Chauncey Bailey as he was entering his father's residence. Bailey, on meeting Sprague outdoors, attempted the same performance, when Sprague shot him dead with a revolver, instantaneously. The murder was committed in the presence of wealthy men and the prominent citizens of the locality, nearly every one present being employed by or connected with the deceased. Bailey was a son-in-law of Judge Bledsoe, who presided at the late trial of Sprague's wife for the murder of Col. Sinnott. The affair will surely be investigated.

It is said that General Sherman, in his testimony before the Reconstruction Committee, acknowledged that he was a candidate for the position of Chief Justice of the United States, which made the committee indignant, and they expressed their opinion very freely. General Sherman is now in the Department of the Columbia protecting property.

The grand Lodge of the Union League of Georgia held a session in Washington, and elected new officers, and established a Supreme Council, authorizing Mr. Bullock's removal to Congress.

The Second U. Post published a copy of a memorandum held by one of the officers still in the service of the Confederate States. The memorandum was found by General Wilson, when he captured Jefferson Davis, and was given to General Sheen, only a few days ago to ascertain the correctness of the paper concerning the officers. He asked no questions, except whether they had any correspondence or papers of the kind. He was told that he had no papers, and that nothing of the kind was done by the escort's guns. He asked no questions about the omission of Wright, between Booker and Lee, and was answered that Wright was on the right, between Booker and Lee, and that the omission of the name of Sessums, in the distribution of the guns of Sessums. The memorandum was handed to Wilson, and no questions were asked.

The steamer Ville de Paris and City of New York, from Europe, arrived in New York yesterday.

A rumor prevailed yesterday in New York that the Erie Railway have decided to increase the wages of their employees 10 per cent.

Smith's paper mill in Seymour, Connecticut, was burned Sunday night. A new machine, just completed, was destroyed in the flames. Loss $40,000; insured for $20,000.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer at Hudson, N. Y., yesterday, the case of Jeannette Gardner, charged with murder in the first degree, was brought on for trial. The prisoner is accused of killing her husband by poisoning him with strychnine.

ADDITIONAL MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Latest Chicago Market.

Latest Cincinnati Market.

Latest Boston Market.

Latest Philadelphia Market.

Latest Oil Market.

Petroleum Market.

Latest Oil City Market.

Latest Liverpool Market.

Latest Cotton Market.

Latest Breadstuffs Market.

Latest Provision Market.

Latest Wool Market.

Latest Coal Market.

Latest Iron Market.

Latest Metal Market.

Latest Whisky Market.

Latest Freight Market.

Latest Money Market.

Latest Stock Market.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VI. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 15, 1869. NO. 105.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, M.

WASHINGTON.

RECIPROCITY WITH CANADA.

The Sue Murphy Case—The Question of Dividing Up Utah—Sixteen Ship Canal—Southern Claims for War Supplies—The Purs of Alaska—The Colored Suffrage Convention—The Alabama Claims—The Mississippi Case—Perry Fuller's Nomination—The Maine Senatorship—Tariff on Steel—New Trustee-of-Office Bill.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 15, 1869.

The Canada Reciprocity Treaty.

The Senate had a speech of an hour from Mr. Morrill, of Vermont, against the renewal of the Reciprocity Treaty with Canada. He said the former treaty was reciprocal in word, but not in effect, that treaties on such subjects must always upon the prerogatives of the lower branch of Congress; that commerce of this kind between nations should be regulated by law, and not by treaty.

The Sue Murphy Case.

Mr. Sherman then wanted to get up the Air Line Railroad bill, and Mr. Chandler the Sioux bill, but Sue Murphy was strongest, and another day was spent in hammering away at the case. Messrs. Cooper, of Ohio, Corbett, of Oregon, and Howard, of Michigan, spoke under a brief and very sensible speech, saying he was for the bill but deprecating the wild threats made by Fowler and other Southern men, and adding that all his friends wanted was a fair examination of her claims, in regard to which she would cheerfully abide by the decision of Congress, Messrs. Stewart and Thayer spoke against the bill, and Mr. Morton again said the loyal men of the South must be dealt with on legal men in the North are. Mr. Wilson was against this claim, and thought a Commission, consisting of Generals Thomas, Meigs, Canby, Howard and Fullerton, should be appointed to examine all Southern claims in detail, and report to Congress. Mr. Howard got the floor for the morning hour, and consequently took place before the bill.

The Mormons.

The House was engaged for a couple of hours in discussing the Mormon question, only one of which was of any special importance. This was for settling the Mormon question by dividing up Utah Territory among the surrounding Territories. It went over for two weeks.

The Ship Canal.

The Reconstruction Committee will not consume the House bill regarding the issuance of office act till some time next week. It is impossible to say what course or effect may be given to the measure, as the Committee is divided in opinion as to the expediency of a bare attempt to modify the measure contained on the table. The Committee, it is supposed, will report early next week, when the House will probably take up the bill. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the Sixteen Mile Canal bill, and it will probably be passed by the House. The bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the purchase of Alaska will also be reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will probably be passed by the House. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and it will probably be passed by the House. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and it will probably be passed by the House. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and it will probably be passed by the House.

Southern Claims for War Supplies.

Senator Sumner, who has returned from Boston, talked freely with his friends to-day on the subject of Southern claims for war supplies. He said the whole amount filed in the Department since the close of the war was very much less than $5,000,000, of which about half a million had been allowed, and four and a quarter millions rejected. He thought from examination of the subject, which he had given, that not more than one-third of the claims rejected were just claims, and that the best thing Congress could do would be to designate a competent board of army officers to examine all such claims as might be presented, as to which it was in doubt, and in order that the whole matter may be closed as quickly as possible, he thinks such a commission should in the first instance be confined to claims under the $500 limit, so that Congress may be relieved from the budget of bills for compensation for undeniable and honest or additional individual claims.

The Alaska Fur Business.

Information has been received here that private parties are preparing a great fur trade between Alaska and China. Several vessels have been fitted out, and a large number of Alaska Indians with whaling and sealing implements, and are now with their families. The House Committee on Commerce is looking into the matter, and some commercial gentlemen, who visited the city to-day, are urging that Alaska trade should be regulated by law, more lucrative than the whaling and sealing business, and that the trade must be carried on by the United States or not at all. The commercial men are in favor of the United States carrying on the trade, and not leaving it entirely to private enterprise.

The Senatorial Speculators.

The Senate had a short session to-day, and adjourned till Monday.

SECRETARY SEWARD, GEN. J. D. BINGHAM, Chief of Quartermasters Department of the Ledger, has been ordered to make an inspection of the affairs of the Quartermasters Department in the Fifth District.

APPOINTMENTS IN THE PRESIDENT.

The President sent to the Senate to-day the following nominations: Percy Pyne, Collector of Customs at New Orleans; Thomas B. Thorman, Assessor of Internal Revenue in the second District of Pennsylvania; John J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency; Jesse Dubois, Fourth District of Illinois; Nathaniel P. Langford, of Montana, to be Governor of Montana; John Sanborn, to be Solicitor of Internal Revenue.

CALLS ON THE PRESIDENT.

The delegates to the National Bricklayers' Union, which has been in session here a week, called on the President to-day to pay their respects. They were champions of the workingmen, and spoke of the importance of the question of labor at the present session, and made a speech of the President, by which Mr. Johnson briefly replied, suggesting the propriety of the organization of the Congressmen, the fact that the past session spoke for itself, and that the present session would speak for itself. He was sorry that Congress must be called upon to do so much, and assuring them that he was in favor of the interests of labor. It was appropriate to call here on the 20th inst.

The Secession question

Has been a good deal discussed to-day, but the ultimate conclusion on the matter is not yet clear. Many persons think the idea of having a ball and ballot for amendment, Others are in favor of proposing the Fifteenth Amendment to reconsider the resolution adopted in the senate yesterday, but then, offered by Mr. Cragin, so that the whole subject may come up again for discussion.

The Alabama Claims' Conversation

Has been about one hundred and forty delegates, one of whom is a woman. There was good deal of a row over the question of admitting her, but she finally got in by a good majority. Each State was entitled to one vote in addition to the number of its Congressmen. The convention was composed of the leading colored men of the country, and was conducted in a very orderly manner. The following officers were elected: President, Hon. Frederick Douglass, of the District of Columbia; Secretaries, Messrs. Purvis, of Pennsylvania, Bowles, of Ohio, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Bell, of Missouri, Bowles, of Ohio, Wilson, of Massachusetts, Bell, of Missouri.

The Alabama Claims.

Further inquiries have been received at the State Department from Secretary Johnson, relating to the Alabama claims. The negotiations are not yet concluded, but it is expected that the matter will be settled in a few days. It is understood that the public may expect a treaty of a very satisfactory character to be laid before the Senate at a period not far distant.

The Civil Service Bill.

A petition in favor of the passage of the Brooks civil service bill was in preparation in Congress to-morrow. It is signed by Ex-Governor Buckingham, of Connecticut; Governor Wadsworth, the faculty of Harvard College, Yale and nearly one hundred of the leading merchants of Boston.

The House-of-Office Act.

The Reconstruction Committee will not consume the House bill regarding the issuance of office act till some time next week. It is impossible to say what course or effect may be given to the measure, as the Committee is divided in opinion as to the expediency of a bare attempt to modify the measure contained on the table. The Committee, it is supposed, will report early next week, when the House will probably take up the bill. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the Sixteen Mile Canal bill, and it will probably be passed by the House. The bill appropriating $5,000,000 for the purchase of Alaska will also be reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and will probably be passed by the House. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and it will probably be passed by the House. The Committee on Commerce will report favorably on the bill for the improvement of the Mississippi River, and it will probably be passed by the House.

Collector of New Orleans.

Perry Fuller's nomination as Collector of Customs at New Orleans, is the talked-about thing in the Senate to-day. The House will not confirm it. Should it become necessary to appoint a successor to Mr. Fuller, the President will appoint Mr. Bullock, of Georgia, to the office, on the ground of accommodation.

The Maine Senatorship.

Twenty-nine full votes in Indianapolis have justified the City Council for an appropriation of money to aid them in hanging the guilty and going to missionary places with the gospel of righteousness. They declare that no action is offered.

The St. Louis Board of Trade is in the throes of death. At the annual meeting a count would scarce be office. Over one hundred and fifty members have failed to pay dues, and the Board has not been able to raise money enough to pay the necessary salaries.

The members of the Legislature opposed to the re-election of Senator Spencer, upon hold a caucus, which seems likely to control the present. Efforts were made to compromise upon Brownlow, but were a complete failure, and the caucus will probably nominate Spencer. Governor Brownlow's friends are said to be about to withdraw their support from Spencer, and will probably vote for Brownlow.

Tariff on Steel.

The Ways and Means Committee to-day took action upon some amendments to the tariff act, on which certain parties want an increase. No conclusion.

Female Suffrage.

A woman's suffrage petition, forty or fifty feet long, was presented to the House to-day. It was signed by all or nearly all the prominent women of the country.

A Confirmation.

The friends of Governor Seymour and Cummings are trying to form a combination so that the one may be confirmed for Senate and the other for the supreme office.

Revenue Appointments.

The President has appointed John E. Dutton, ex-collector of Internal Revenue for the Sixth District of Illinois, in place of W. C. Flagg, who has resigned to take a seat in the State Senate.

New Trustee-of-Office Bill.

Mr. Wilson, a Senator of office bill, introduced to-day, proposes to exempt Cabinet Ministers from the operation of the present law, and not to require the President to submit proof to the Senate when he suspends an officer during the recess.

Washington, January 15.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Forty-first Congress, January 15.—All one officers in the order of its calling a party name, and one of South and Chestnut streets, which appeared in Howell Brothers, manufacturers of mill paper. At the time, 3:30 a. m., 6 premises on the next destruction. The supposed incendiary is under arrest.

Forty-second Congress, January 15.—New—A six-story building is announced. Snow's engine company is now confined to a single engine. The Fire Department is in excellent condition, and the force is ready for any emergency. Loss $5,000; insured for $2,000.

Forty-second Congress, January 15.—Yesterday's fire in the Diamond, Pittsburgh, was caused by the explosion of a can of benzine. The loss is

The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 15, 1869.

A newspaper reaches us from Mexico of a conspiracy said to be backed by Emperor Napoleon, to place the Ex-King of Naples on the Mexican throne. Several European governments, including Paris, of Spain, are said to be engaged in the movement. Taking the truth of the report for granted, we venture to suggest that this is an opportune time to undertake those pranks within the limits of our nearest neighbor.

The nomination of General Cass, Senator for the United States Senate by the Republican caucus of the Missouri Legislature will give great satisfaction to the supporters of the principles of the Republican party throughout the country. Gen. Cass is a sterling, independent statesman. We have not been able, nor do we expect to be able to agree with him in many things, but he is a thousand times better than the narrow-minded subservient men from whose ranks he so frequently is selected for public men.

The news from the Indian country is gratifying. There is not much of it, but what there is, is in keeping with Sumner's usual performances. A village of six by lodges is captured without the loss of a man. There were two wounded. From this meagre account of the battle we are to shall anticipate similar brief reports. Sumner is not addicted to long-winded reports, as witness his operations in the Shenandoah Valley and the Southwest. Hurt work, rough riding and rapid firing no enemy his attention to the consideration of more important matters.

It is astonishing how knowing some men are. For instance, the Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial, having found out that the Cabinet is to be, publishes it thus: "Seward as Secretary of State, Welles, Secretary of the Treasury, Wentworth, Secretary of the Interior, Somerton, Secretary of War, Browning, Secretary of the Navy, Cattman, Postmaster General, Evarts, Attorney General, Fessenden, Secretary of the Treasury, Wentworth, Secretary of the Interior, Somerton, Secretary of War, Browning, Secretary of the Navy, Cattman, Postmaster General, Evarts, Attorney General. The writer says Grimes likes New York. We should think he did, since three of the above named gentlemen are New Yorkers. We venture to say, however, that not one of the three will be in the Cabinet.

[illegible]

Five years ago a fellow undertook to pass himself off in Lewistown for one of Wm. Penn's descendants, and brought up in the penitentiary for counterfeiting acts of theft and other offenses. He confessed the swindle of alleging the name and claiming to be the son of the then convicted counterfeit fully enough to secure a pardon. He was not long after in Western New York, in the capacity of a lecturer, and is pronounced to be the same person referred to in the *Sun*.

Those of our readers who have not forgotten the language employed by Mr Buchanan in his unwilling speech addressed to Hon. Dave Jamison, in which he said that the "gentleman" took part in American politics, and glorified the English system, will appreciate the following, taken from a recent speech by Jesse Bidwell:

> "But, will find the success of the Constitutional party of California a most encouraging omen. We have had a most glorious victory in this State, and the Democratic party is overwhelmingly defeated in the Legislature, and in the Congressional district. The

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(Successors to T. BOYD & CO.)

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Full information given at our office.

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7 PER CENT BONDS, AT PAR.

Water Main & Per Cent. Extension Bonds at par.

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Corner fourth avenue and smithfield street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, January 15, 1869.

The demand today for money was moderately active. The national banks, the brokers, and private bankers, had no trouble in getting as much paper as they want from day to day prepared to take.

Government bonds are very firm, and show an advance on all the coupons, the leading one of the day. An element of uncertainty connected with the future of the country, is the fact that congress is really desirous of strengthening government credit, they have the power to do so now in a practical form, which application to funds and to foreign capitalists would at once ameliorate the financial condition including the principal of the five-twenty bonds to be payable in gold coin. That greenback and gold will be on a par long before the principal of the bonds mature is the belief of the wise men. The gain in the appreciation of government credit by a direct affirmation that the principle of the bonds payable in gold is important at the present time. The bondsmen bear a part in gold before the payment and maintenance of specie payments can be made, and as everything that tends to advance the price of government bonds is nearly an advance on the road to specie payments, the action of Senator Sherman's resolution is practically a movement in the direction of the resumption of specie payments. It is understood that most of the leaders and members of congress are in favor of this measure, and their prompt action in the matter, by passing an act of congress to that effect, will have an important bearing on the prices of government bonds, both at home and abroad.

A correspondent of the New York Evening Post exposes General Butler's ignorance of the foreign quotations of our bonds. He says: General Butler seems very much surprised at the statement that our United States stocks are to some extent held abroad. He says he is willing to furnish for sale at 5, from any one party, such of the bonds as foreigners may own, and attributes the seeming apathy in their hands to lack of confidence, which he thinks could soon be removed, and that foreigners would be glad to become the large purchasers of our bonds.

Gentlemen are facing 70, in Frankfort and in London, and yet no German banker or no one can get more than a profit of a fraction on our great margin of profit. strange to say.

The truth is, the seeming difference arises out of a different way of quoting and dealing, of a difference in exchange. In Germany interest is always calculated in the quotation of 70, as upon this, and the remainder of a quarter interest accrued from November (only), eight 70, is 70 5-8ths, or present exchange is more in the difference and more in favor of London, but the rates between London and Frankfort, turning as it does from 12 thirds to the sterling to 175, rule the commerce of the premises.

Messrs. Jay B. Smith & Co., agents of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States bonds in New York money as follows:

	Buy.	Sell.
6s, 1881, coupon		
6s, 1881, registered		
5s, 10-40, coupon		
5s, 10-40, registered		
6s, 5-20, coupon, 1862		
6s, 5-20, registered, 1862		
6s, 5-20, coupon, 1864		
6s, 5-20, registered, 1864		
6s, 5-20, coupon, 1865		
6s, 5-20, registered, 1865		
6s, 5-20, coupon, 1867		
6s, 5-20, registered, 1867		
6s, 5-20, coupon, 1868		
6s, 5-20, registered, 1868		
6s, 1881, coupon, 5 per cent.		
6s, 1881, registered, 5 per cent.		

The New York stock market exhibited on day of strength to-day on a petition of the New York Central and Michigan Southern, supporting the strongest, Cleveland and Pittsburgh advanced on the face of the general weakness of the rest of the list, and closed at the best. The New York Tribune says: "The claims last week in the direction of the Central and Pittsburgh road, by reason of which it secured the sale of that railroad property, are being followed up by the leasing and control of all the other railroads in the same direction, and the consolidation of the whole into one system. It is understood that the interest of the Vanderbilts in the Lake Shore road is to be merged in the interest of the Central, and that the Lake Shore will be leased to the New York Central. The Lake Shore has been in the control of the Central and Pittsburgh people for some time, and the Vanderbilts have only a minority interest in it. The New York Central has been in the control of the Vanderbilts for many years, and the Vanderbilts have a majority interest in it. The Vanderbilts have also a majority interest in the Hudson River road, which is also to be leased to the Central. The Central will thus control all the roads in the direction of Chicago, and will be able to make its own rates. The Vanderbilts will be the principal owners of the Central, and will control the whole line. The Vanderbilts have also a majority interest in the Harlem

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Continued from First Page.

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